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CITY ITEMS.

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January 2, 1866.

Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute opens. Send for catalogue to Rev. B. F. Taylor.

The Daily Commercial

STATE ITEMS.

The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the University of Pennsylvania has just been held in Philadelphia. Rev. Richard Newton was the orator before the Society of the Alumni. His subject was "The English and American Revolutions."

Abraham Olwine, formerly a representative in the State Legislature from Chester and Philadelphia and Chester counties, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Monday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

A convention of delegates from literary societies of the eastern counties was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening. Among the delegates was Octavius Catto, a colored man, who made a warm speech on the question or mis admission. He said he understood that literary societies in Pennsylvania would not be even considered in the admission of delegates, and he objected to any person of color being allowed to give *advice* to the proceedings. He was admitted, and joined a very respectable minority vote for Treasurer of the Union.

The Rochester House, Pithole, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, the flames having been communicated from the chimney. Loss about $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

An effort is to be made to secure the holding of the next Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society at Erie. There is no more eligible and beautiful location in the State for such an exhibition.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Full returns of the New York city election show that Richard O'Gorman, Democrat, is elected Corporation Counsel by about 1,000 thousand majority, being on all but the Republican ticket. Eight Aldermen were elected, of whom one was Republican and one Democrat. Seven of the latter being claimed as municipal reformers. Twenty-four members of Common Council were elected, of whom thirteen are Republicans.

A dispatch from Sacramento, California, dated Tuesday, says: The Legislature organized to-day by electing Long clerk. Governor Haight's message was offered adopting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Continuous gales prevailed throughout this Territory during the past three weeks, and the rainfall was immense, causing the suspension of business. There are several small vessels reported missing. Large bands everywhere are engaged in filling trees, utterly demolishing the telegraph line.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were yesterday mustered out of service, in Washington City.

The New York *Herald's* Charleston correspondent speaking of the reception of Gen. Grant at that city on the 1st inst., says: He was received at the depot by the prominent military men of the department. Very few citizens were out. A large number of the colored population assembled at the depot, and cheered the General enthusiastically. The Lieutenant General was much fatigued from his long journey, and no visitors were received during the day. To-day was declared as a holiday by the military. The General was compelled to decline, for reason of other engagements, a dinner tendered him by the citizens of Charleston. A torch-light procession was gotten up in the evening by the colored citizens of Charleston. The procession numbered about eight hundred. On Saturday he gave a reception to the citizens, which was largely attended. He dined with Gov. Perry, Gov. Orr and a large number of other prominent men of the State.

The Senate of the United States in executive session assembled in extra session Tuesday morning, at the usual hour, in their chamber in New York. The object of the extra session is stated to look into the matters of economy and faithfulness in the Executive Departments, the organization of mounting unusual promptitude and promptness at this time. The appointments of the New York officials, under the new constitution, have never been officially announced. The appointing power rests with the Governor, Council, and Senate confirming. The Fenians express some astonishment at the location of the Bureau of new headquarters on Union Square, assuming that such magnificence must create a heavy draft on the treasury of the organization. Unusual interest is attached to the session, which it is supposed will continue for several days. Tuesday's session was devoted to business which is yet made public. It is expected that regular reports of the proceedings will be given to the press when publicity seems not injurious.

Bishop Cousins Ware, one of the parties who turned State's evidence, on the trial of the Burkholder family and others, at the last session of the Blair county court, on the charge of stealing from the Railroad Company, was, on Thursday last, arrested on oath of M. T. Dill, of Menter Ohio, charged with stealing his carpet-sack from a passenger train at Tiffin, Ohio, about a y ar since, while himself and family were at supper. The carpet-sack was found among the goods captured at Burkholder's residence.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT ENGLISH FINANCES.—An English exchange paper says: "Highly curious are the statistics of incomes as exhibited in returns for the years 1858 and 1861. In the former year the amount of income charged with tax was £96,211,116, and the number of persons charged 368,014, giving in round numbers an average income of £260. In 1861 the amount of income charged with tax had advanced to £98,813,246, the number of persons to 387,116, and the average to £310.

"The return commences with the amount of incomes under £100 a year, and the number of persons; passes to the amount of incomes of £100 a year and under £150, and the number of persons; then to the amount of incomes of £150 and under £200, and the number of persons; and it is upon this point it is most interesting. Of hundreds up to £1,000, and from that by divisions of thousands to £5,000, from £5,000 to £10,000, from £10,000 to £50,000, and from £50,000 upward, and with the number of persons in each of these classes of incomes.

"Now it might naturally be supposed that with every step in the ascent of income the number of persons would diminish in a somewhat uniform rate, and such is the case up to £5,000 a year, beyond which, in the class from £5,000 to £10,000, there is a sudden rise in the amount of income from £1,88,262 to £788,888; and from the number of persons, 1,854 to 3,000. In the next class, from £10,000 to £50,000, we are to account for this very small number of incomes from trades and professions between £10,000 and £50,000.

"And when this £1,000 a year is passed the number of persons rises as abruptly as it had before fallen, from 3,000 to 6,000, and the amount £788,888 to £7,136,097. May we suppose this one of the accidental fluctuations so carried incomes? No, for on referring to the corresponding account of 1864 we find a precisely corresponding decline, followed by a corresponding rise. The number of persons in 1861 with incomes between £200 and £1,000 was 944, the number in the preceding class with incomes from £150 to £200 having been 2,291, and the amounts of income respectively £786,708 and £1,816,656. And again, in 1861, as in 1858, the abrupt fall of the first class from three and £1,000 is followed by as abrupt a rise, the number of persons in the next class, between 1,000 and 2,000, springing to 1,850, and the aggregate income advancing to £2,324,708. So that we are to believe that as soon as incomes above are made between £1,000 and £2,000 than between £800 and £1,000, which would seem a sort of sticking point. After the £2,000 all the incomes seem and the climbers diminish down to incomes of £4,000, where we find the number in 1858, 472, the aggregate incomes £2,042,342, in 1861 the number 557, the aggregate incomes £2,414,357. But after this again comes a rise, the number of persons having incomes between £5,000 and £10,000 having been 862 in 1858, and 1,109 in 1861, and the respective aggregate incomes £5,754,888 and £7,360,070. So that in the latter year the number with incomes between £5,000 and £10,000 a year, was more than the number of incomes between £1,000 and £5,000. And again, the number making incomes between £5,000 and £10,000 a year, and this both in the years 1858 and 1861. In 1858 there were 46 with incomes between £10,000 and £20,000, but in 1861 the number had advanced to 731, the aggregate incomes respectively £9,277,604 and £14,085,039.

"The number of incomes above £20,000 were in 1858, 51, but in 1861 had advanced to 91; the aggregate incomes respectively £3,003,458 and £5,744,766. The average of incomes was thus little under £100,000 a year.

"It is to be observed that progress from 1858 to 1861 seems the law, and that, though fluctuations from year to year may not correspond with arithmetical exactness between the two periods, yet where there was a rise in the latter there will be found a rise in 1864; where a fall, also a fall. The account for the one year appears thus to vouch for the other, and it may be to understand how it can be easier to earn incomes above £2,000 a year than between £800 and £1,000, and also as easy to earn between £4,000 and £10,000 as between £3,000 and £4,000. But such may be the mysteries of money making.

Fire in Williamsburg, N. Y.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A fire last night destroyed the distillery of Isaac Pierson, and that of Henry Holmes, of Bush street, at Williamsburg. The total loss is about $75,000; insurance, $37,000.

Chair Factory Burned.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 6.—The factory of Smith & Co., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000; insured for $10,000.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1865. NO. 75.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865. }

The right of Congress, at all times, to borrow money and to issue obligations or bonds in such form as may be deemed expedient, is unquestionable; but their authority to issue obligations payable in any exhibiting medium as money, and to make those obligations a legal tender, cannot be found in the Constitution by which sanctions, whether the representatives of the people whose duty it is to legislate for the interests of the whole of the States, may consider in a great emergency necessary to be done. The present legislation before us was war measures, and as such, under the circumstances

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—No paper will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

GREAT ENLARGEMENT OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

In observing the day designated by the Chief Magistrate of the nation for returning thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, we are called upon to thank Him for the "great enlargement of civil liberty." This is no unmeaning expression merely thrown in to fill the measure of a neatly formed sentence. It has form, substance and spirit which give to it a living, earnest and solemn power. It embraces the grand central principle irrevocably established by the war, and from which it is not in our power to escape. It may be that at times we will allow it to be temporarily forgotten, but soon it will recur to us again to remind us that the sacrifice of a million lives and of untold treasure, and the unparalleled suf ferings of our gallant soldiers in southern prison pens, have not been in vain.

The President does not direct attention to it as a separate cause for thanksgiving, but he makes it the companion of each specific blessing we now enjoy. He does not regard it, nor indeed is it, a boon that could have been granted us independent of our other blessings. Therefore, while we have immunity from civil war, it is "*with* a great enlargement of civil liberty;" while we enjoy peace, it is *with* the same gracious blessing; while unity again exists, it is *with* the like favor; and while harmony abounds among us, it is with the same "great enlargement of civil liberty."

While the President may have had reference to the deliverance of the whole people from the perils and dangers which lately beset them, there can be no doubt that the mind was more especially directed upon the fact that the shackles of slavery have through God's Providence fallen in broken fragments from four millions of his creatures; and it is to this point that we wish to address ourselves at present.

The same profound statesman in his message which has just been given to the country, says: "It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom." It will be a greater act to take charge of the host just brought into freedom, and, by the exercise of a generous philanthropy, provide the means to cultivate their minds and hearts, and to teach them how they may become useful and industrious citizens, and be entitled to the full protection of our laws and the hearty respect of their fellow men. We must remember that the change that the freedmen are ignorant, gross and degraded is no reproach to them. Whatever they are is attributable to the system which oppressed them, and in a great measure to the people of the North, who for generations lent a passive approval to the iniquitous system. But to-day we thank God that the wicked system is destroyed, and civil liberty has received a great enlargement. But yet the condition of the freedman, mentally and morally, remains the same. It is not enough that we have given him freedom—we must make him fit to enjoy his new political status. It will not do to say that his former master, who enjoyed the fruits of his whole life's labor, should provide for this duty. We must remember that the South is well nigh exhausted, while we in the North have enjoyed unexampled prosperity. The more wherewith to give, and to give with liberality, while they have not. While theirs was the sin of enslaving their fellow-men, it would be pharisaical in us to avow ourselves blameless.

It will not be much less than a mockery of God if we lift up our hearts in thanks to him for the great enlargement of civil liberty if we fail to contribute the means to make freedom a reality to those who have just been brought out of bondage. In this matter we believe that faith can only live through works, and if works be withheld faith can have no existence. Let us make this a day not only of thanksgiving but of thanks-offering. Let hand go with heart and purse with prayer. In this way only can we do our duty to the freedmen—this way only can our thanksgiving be acceptable to GOD.

Much would be needed for this noble mission, and we indulge the hope that the contributions this day received will go far towards making up a sufficiency. The Freedman's Aid Association has made an appeal to the Christian churches, and we trust it will meet with a liberal response. From all we can learn the contributions in our churches will be unusually large. We hear of benevolent citizens offering to contribute large sums towards making up much larger sums in their respective churches, and we are persuaded that such offers will induce more liberal contributions from others. Each man, woman and child should go to church this morning prepared to contribute to this great work, and to contribute with unusual liberality. Aside from all that, we have already suggested it should be appreciated that for American missions there is not such a field upon earth as the Southern States. To spread the gospel among, and to raise up from their degradation, four millions of accountable beings, is a grand mission work which will lay up for us "treasures in heaven" more abundant than if we rest content with having merely freed them from the form of slavery. This work is a legacy of the war, and is as binding in morals upon us as the national debt is in law, and while the Secretary of the Treasury has not control of the figures, the account is registered above, and will have to be answered there. Let the debt be paid with thankful hearts and unsparing hands.

WISDOM IN SOUTH CAROLINA—INAUGURAL OF GOV. ORR.

South Carolina, foremost to go into the rebellion, has been the first of the States that unhappily followed her leading then to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and now stands foremost in the line of those States returning to their duty and their true position in the Union.

In the *Daily Phoenix*, of Columbia, we have the journal of the opening session of the Legislature and Governor ORR's inaugural, as well as Provisional Governor PERRY's valedictory, both of which are distinguished by the wisdom, patriotism and evident heartiness of their sentiments.

Governor ORR, after a modest and courteous introduction, embracing a brief view of the former principles of the State on slavery, the sovereignty of States and secession, and a glance at the war history, with its sacrifices, its desolations, its sad bereavements and its close, announces the two following irreversible decisions to which the war has conducted the country. We quote his language:

"The war has decided, First, That one or more of the States or the Federal Union have not the right, at will, to secede therefrom. The doctrine of secession, which was held to be orthodox in the State rights school of politics, is exploded and of no practical purpose. The theory of the absolute sovereignty of a State of the Federal Union (from which any one can at will choose to secede) which was believed almost universally to be a sound constitutional construction, must also be materially modified, to conform to this imposing decision. * * * The decision was far more imposing and obligatory than if it had been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States. Had it been an effort to enforce it might have been made, because its numbers and resources often change. But the God of Battles has pronounced an irrevocable judgment, after a long, desperate and sanguinary struggle, and it would be unphilosophic nor patriotic ever again to invoke a new trial of the fearful issue. * * *

"The war decided, second: That slavery should be totally and absolutely exterminated in all the States of the Union."

The Governor then recounts the action of the Convention and the Legislature on this subject, and announces the fact, that "slavery in America is therefore extinct forever," with a declaration that South Carolina, having a deeper interest in the institution than any other State, heartily concurs in the event. Expressing confidence in the President, and in the Government, he adds: "I shall give his policy of reconstruction an earnest and zealous support."

Governor ORR's prospective views are eminently humane, wise and just. He infers from the already expressed views of the people and the Legislature, that the further necessary legislation concerning the freedmen will be such as shall secure to him his right of person and property. The following is the strong and wise utterance of the Governor on this point:

"The vital interests of the State, in my judgment, are dependent solely upon the laws you may pass upon this subject. They must be removed from theft, idleness, vagrancy and pillage, and taught the absolute necessity of crime and labor. They must be protected in their persons and property; and for a few years at least, some supervisory power should be exercised over their movements, to prevent combinations among themselves, and to secure a knowledge of their contracts. Without such knowledge they become the mere tools of designing men, and are liable to be led into any act of folly or crime. Laborers must be protected in their rights, and the employer must be protected in his. Vagrancy and theft must be punished, and the public safety secured. Stringent laws must be passed to prevent the abuse of the freedom of speech and of the press. Libel and slander must be punished, and the peace of society preserved. Above all, the fearful crime of arson must be punished with death. Without these precautions, and many others that will suggest themselves to you, I do not see how we can escape anarchy and ruin. Our former slaves are worthless as laborers, unless they are controlled by law. Without labor, the country must relapse into barbarism. Without protection to the laborer, he will not labor. Without the power to punish crime, there can be no protection. Without protection, there can be no security. Without security, there can be no civilization. Without civilization, we must relapse into barbarism. Without the power to punish arson, we are liable to be consumed in our beds. Without the power to punish libel and slander, we are liable to be ruined in our characters. Without the power to punish vagrancy, we are liable to be overrun by idle and dissolute persons. Without the power to punish theft, we are liable to be robbed of our property. Without the power to punish crime, we are liable to be murdered in our houses. Without the power to punish the abuse of the freedom of speech and of the press, we are liable to be ruined in our characters

The Daily Commercial
"NOW AND THEN."

Hon. George Thompson's Lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Association—An Address Replete with Anti-Slavery Arguments—Thomas Carlyle on Cambridge Students—The African Slave Trade—Early Impressions—Its Expansion—The Anti-Slavery Movement in England—How the East India Slavery Affects Us Here—Its Effects on Negro Apprentice Ship in East India—The English Corn Law Excitement—Its Effects in Parliament—The Anti-Slavery Movement in America—The Emancipation Proclamation and its Results, Etc., Etc.

On Tuesday night the Hon. George Thompson, the distinguished English advocate of unconditional emancipation of slavery throughout the world, delivered a lecture at Lafayette Hall, under the young Men's Mercantile Association, taking for his theme, "Now and Then," or, a review of the anti-slavery career. The large hall was densely crowded with the beauty, wealth, and intelligence of this community, and the entire remarks of the learned lecturer were attentively listened to and frequently applauded. He said, that about eighty years ago a student in Cambridge University, while poring over the journal of an African slaver preparatory to making use of it in the preparation of an essay on the African slave trade as then carried on, became so troubled in his soul over the evil in his contemplation, in lending their countenance to so execrable a traffic, that he got a month's dissipation, and only thought how he could awaken his countrymen to a sense of their responsibility. He easily finished, was successful in winning the prize, and while on his way to London, shortly after, he dedicated himself to the cause of the abolition of the slave trade in Africa. That man was the illustrious and honored Thomas Clarkson. It was at the close of its struggle, that Mr. Thompson made his advent into the world. His father had been connected with the African slave trade in a minor capacity, and his early recollections of scenes which he had witnessed, of inhuman brutality, made such an impression on his mind that he became to resolve that time forth anti-slavery to the very core.

In the heart for the abolition of the slave trade came in force, but slavery still remained in the British colonial dependencies. Mr. Thompson became conscious of the fact that the cause of the negro, through letters from abroad, was not being pressed with sufficient energy in London, in whose office he was employed, and he (seven years afterwards) immediately offered himself as the agent of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which had for its object the overthrow of slavery throughout the world, which was accepted, and Mr. T., came off victorious, after lasting for a few nights, and for eighteen months he was employed by the society in other places. In the meantime, a reform bill had passed, many rotten boroughs abolished, and the qualifications for voting abolished. The abolition of slavery was recommended in the King's speeches, a bill for this purpose was introduced by the Earl of Derby, and it passed, received the Royal assent, became law, and British colonial slavery from the 1st of August, 1834, was declared abolished. The virtue, completeness and efficacy of this measure of justice were impaired by a provision making the negroes who had been slaves the apprentices of their masters for seven years, and brought about fresh agitation.

In 1834 Mr. Thompson visited this country at the earnest solicitation of William Lloyd Garrison, who had been passing some time in England, and was very intimate with Mr. T., being his constant companion, &c. He landed with his wife and two infant children in New York. His first intimation of the pro-slavery element was his expulsion within two days from the hotel in which he was stopping. The next was the utter condemnation of his mission. Driven from New York, he took refuge in New Jersey. From thence he found his way to Boston, and thereevery church, mill, etc., were closed against him. He went to Lowell to speak, and was instantly mobbed. He was re-pre-sented as the hired agent of the enemies of America, as an emissary of the despots of Europe, as an instrument employed to break up the Union, etc. In Congress, John Quincy Adams, for introducing an anti-slavery resolution, was threatened with expulsion for insulting the dignity of the house. The Governor of Massachusetts recommended a bill making printing and speaking on the subject a penal offense. The President and Cabinet destroyed the anti-slavery movement. The Postmaster General prohibited the mails from carrying anti-slavery documents, lynch committees were appointed in the Southern cities. The Southern clergy passed fierce and denunciatory resolutions. Rewards were offered for the abduction or assassination of prominent abolitionists; a ladies' anti-slavery meeting in Boston was broken up by a mob of 5,000 and Mr. Garrison dragged through the streets by the hair. It was a siege of terror and mob supremacy. In the midst of the pelings of this terrific storm, Mr. T., was persecuted in the house, sleeping nearly every day, and at length yielded to the entreaties of his friends and returned to England, but not to rest.

The system of negro apprenticeship in the East Indies pro-ed one of cruelty, and a second time he went forth among his countrymen to plead and obtaining its abolition. On the achievement of this victory, his friends enabled him to purchase a seat in the proprietary box of the East India company, to operate, with a few friends already belonging to it, in obtaining justice for the hundred and fifty millions of conquered British subjects in Hindostan. On one occasion he made a speech of two hours and twenty minutes in length. In 1840, 41 and '42, he was an active member of the Anti-Corn Law League, which he formed a power. The national Committee for the purpose of bringing about an agitation upon the corn law question. This committee was duly organized, and subsequently called together a conference at which not less than seven hundred delegates were present. Here the question was amply and ably discussed, and a unanimous and hearty protest entered against the law. A memorial was drawn up and presented to Parliament. It aroused a greater excitement than ever before, and numerous meetings were held in London and various localities in the Empire. In 1840 the movement was sustained by some of the most minds of the day, and during the three or four following years large and adequate sums of money were subscribed to carry on the agitation. Finally, the vigorously kept up until 1845, Mr. Thompson being one of the master spirits in the struggle. The London *Times*, by the sheer force of a growing and expanding public opinion on the question, was forced to support the movement, the effect which it had so long traveled, and took up the cause of the anti-corn law men. In the succeeding year the movement was crowned with success by a repeal of the law. Shortly after Mr. Thompson, was elected to a seat in the English Parliament, and at once assumed a prominent position therein, taking part in debate on all important questions, originating many valuable ideas therein, and rapidly created for himself a reputation in forensic argument and liberal views for one of his reputed altruism, which compared most favorably with the most noted and able members of the House.

Mr. Thompson then dismissed his familiarity with American politics by giving a recital of the anti-slavery movement in this country, in which he said he had taken an active and prominent part. He traced the growing popularity of immediate and unconditional emancipation from the time of Abolitionists of Mr. Birney for the Presidency, down through the political campaigns in which Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Hale, Mr. Fremont, and Mr. Lincoln, were put in nomination as the champions of the abolition cause, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the latter exalted and sainted statesman, which was approved by a hearty and unanimous demonstration on the part of the audience, which fairly shook the old walls of the building. He attributed the great change in our country to natural causes, and to abolitionists could not fairly claim the end gained as the result of their own labors. The events which had occurred in the slave region of this country had much—very much to do with it, but the great object aimed at and vigorously followed up for so many long and tedious years, was gained. The scene presented to-day by our country—no longer torn asunder and bleeding from a thousand wounds, but reunited and happy—far surpassed by those who were once our bondmen and bondwomen, now free and untrammeled, their shackles broken forever, and in a peaceful, bright future opened to their gaze, and all the results which must inevitably flow from the emancipation proclamation, more than repaid the abolitionists for the trials, and sufferings, and sacrifices, and perils through which they have passed.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO PERFORMANCES
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Queen of Comedy and Impersonation,
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 7½ o'clock, will be presented the Comedy in three acts, entitled
LOUISIANA; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
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Lotte ..... Little Lizzie
Lotte ..... Miss Jennie Deane
Pierre Bourguignon ..... Master Eddy
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SIAMESE TWIN AND THEIR CHILDREN.
Also, the Wonderful Wild
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Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock. Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
nov28:10t

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REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.,
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Dalzell, Gilkyson & Co.,
Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Park, Brother & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. no4-1m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
LOVALE & HOYT, New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oct28-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND FACTOR IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
98 Water and 132 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oct28

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov6mos

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Prints and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited. no4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. R. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 88 WOOD STREET,
1y15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sept

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and
Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
sep29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block.) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street.

C. REITER.....A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 315 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR,
MILLER & RICKETSON,
L. G. DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.
apr8—nov25-6m

SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES.
2,500 PAIR
Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no3-4m No. 136 Wood street.

TO PUBLISHERS—FOR SALE—
A Taylor double cylinder printing machine. Size of bed, 31 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. sep27-tf

J. B. SEYMOUR,
Engraver,
20 FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS,
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
SEAL PRESSES.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. JOHN ANNIS BRUNO
THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO PERFORMANCES
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Queen of Comedy and Impersonation,
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 7½ o'clock, will be presented the Comedy in three acts, entitled
LOUISIANA; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
Jacques Dubois, a Carpetbagger and Peace Officer ..... Mr. GEO. C. BOYD
EVENING PERFORMANCE to commence with the laughing comedy in one act, entitled
LINDA, THE SAVOYARD.
Lotte ..... Little Lizzie
Lotte ..... Miss Jennie Deane
Pierre Bourguignon ..... Master Eddy
Notice to the public with the greatest but a American drama entitled the
OCTOROON; OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents.

MASONIC HALL.
FAREWELL TOUR OF
CHANC AND ENG,
The Original and Far Famed
SIAMESE TWIN AND THEIR CHILDREN.
Also, the Wonderful Wild
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Positively Four Days Only.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.
Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock. Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
nov28:10t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY
19 Diamond, over Fliphusen's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to. Posting bills on the outside of the country sent by the year the principal corners in the city and Allegheny, also at the same nov28

ATTORNEYS.

ALEX. B. RIGGS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed from Nashville to Franklin, Tennessee. He will continue to make collections both in Nashville and practice in the Courts thereof.
References—Jas. Veech, Esq.; Hon. R. W. Williams; Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; C. B. Elgee, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. nov28m

JNO. B. HAMPTON..... W. G. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
No. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the Fifth Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. no5-tf

S. M. MASTER.....A. M. SAZAR.....R. H. SUTTENFIELD
M'CMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office, 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters promptly answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my8

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
no2 No. 114 Fourth street

THOS. W. HAYNE.....NOAH W. SHAFER.
HAYNE & SHAFER,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. sep1-ly

E. C. MACKRELL.....A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND C. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to sixty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy28

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. R. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Any business claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
aug6-1y

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
No. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER
&
WILSON
SEWING
MACHINES
Are the Best.
Examine them before purchasing.
At the office of
E. P. CARPENTER,
No. 97 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
no22

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. no3-1y

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1866.
Dull's Text Book and Blanks.
Express Receipt Books.
Check Books on Banks and Brokers.
Brief and Record Legal Cap Papers.
For sale at the Stationery Warehouse of
W. S. HAVEN,
dec2 corner Wood and Third streets.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, PAPER, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. no25-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street above Chesnut west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades. Cutting Logs, Bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY
mh31-1y 129 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

THE NEW AND VERY POPULAR SINGING BOOK,
THE PRAISE OF ZION.
For Choirs, Singing Schools and Societies. By Solon Wilbor and F. S. Davenport. Try it before adopting any other book. It has now been published about two months, and its success fully justifies the confident predictions of its publishers.
A better Prize Book or one more popular than the Praise of Zion cannot be found. To say that I like it would be too mild a phrase. I am thoroughly and decidedly in love with it. Its harmonies are so unusual in a work of the class, and so rich and effective, that I have a real feast every time I treat myself to an hour for its perusal."
It is rich in Old and New Tunes. Tunes of all meters, Anthems and Set Pieces has many new compositions by the most popular authors, and a fine variety of Secular Music for Singing Schools. Type large and clear, one part on a staff.
Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen. Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
596 Broadway, New York.
oct28-lttw

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-1y

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
j19-T,T&S 113 Third street.

JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Wood
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 139, 141, 143 and 145
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
oct5-6m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of N. McLARRAN & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
N. McLARRAN,
C. LOVE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a Commission and Forwarding business in all its various branches, under the name and style of McLARRAN & MCKENNAN.
N. McLARRAN,
JOHN T. McKENNAN.

In withdrawing from the above-named firm I hereby recommend the above named parties to the friends and the public in general, and hope the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm may be continued with the new. nov30-tf N. McLARRAN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McDonald & Arbuckle was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, Charles Arbuckle and John Arbuckle, Jr., at the old stand, 242 and 244 Liberty street.
DUNCAN McDONALD,
CHARLES ARBUCKLE,
JOHN ARBUCKLE, Jr.
j19-T,T&S

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE interest in the late firm of McDonald & Arbuckle, I cheerfully recommend them to the favorable consideration of the public.
DUNCAN McDONALD.
Pittsburgh, November 25th, 1865. nov27

400 BUSHELS POTATOES;
92 bbls Hickory Nuts;
Best Family Flour;
Choice Apples, etc., etc.
Consignments solicited.
Received on commission and for sale by
DUNCAN McDONALD,
nov28-6m 84 Water street.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:
FAST EXPRESS leaves Pittsburgh at 2.20 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7.55 a. m., Derry at 8.24 a. m., Blairsville at 9.22 a. m., Johnstown at 10.15 a. m., Hollidaysburg at 11.05 a. m., Tyrone at 11.50 a. m., Lock Haven at 2.15 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.00 p. m., Baltimore at 5.20 p. m., New York, via Allentown at 10.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.45 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 10.2 p. m.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS leaves Pittsburgh at 8.20 a. m., stopping at nearly all stations. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 12.05 a. m., Baltimore at 1.50 p. m., and New York at 4.30 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 11.10 a. m., stopping at nearly all stations. Arrives at Altoona at 5.00 p. m., Harrisburg at 10.00 p. m., and Philadelphia at 4.30 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS leaves Pittsburgh at 3.55 p. m., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 9.40 p. m., Harrisburg at 12.55 a. m., Philadelphia at 6.00 a. m., Baltimore at 7.00 a. m., and New York at 9.30 a. m.
FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10.00 p. m., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3.30 a. m., Harrisburg at 8.05 a. m., Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m., New York, via Jersey City, at 3.10 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 3.40 p. m.
Through Cars on all Express Trains.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4.15 p. m., arrives at Johnstown at 9.30 p. m.
Two Through Cars each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock. Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
nov28:10t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY
19 Diamond, over Fliphusen's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to. Posting bills on the outside of the country sent by the year the principal corners in the city and Allegheny, also at the same nov28

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. no26-3m

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. CARROLL. (Late of Pittsburgh.) (Late of Cincinnati.)
CARROLL, SEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Cincinnati; Citizens' National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no21-3m

MADISON STRATTON.....THOS. O. POINTER
HARVEY J. GIBBS.....R. B. ROY.
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco. Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally.
Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES:
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REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.,
Spang, Chalf

CITY MATTERS.

THE POSTOFFICE.—On Thanksgiving Day the Postoffice will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock in the morning.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

Annual Meeting of the Company—Report of the President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was held on Tuesday last, at the office of the Company, in this city. The President, Wm. O. Hughart, Esq., presented the following report of the superintendent of the road for the past year, which was read and accepted:

The general expenses of administration have been $15,259 19 per mile run, which is 98 cents per mile less than last year.

The cost of the repairs of engines, running and administration this year has been 98 cents per mile run by trains against 78.01 cents per mile in 1864.

The work done in passengers and freights is, however, 16.85-100 per cent. greater than last year, which, with the increased wear and tear of machinery, will fully account for this increase.

The ratio of current expenses to gross receipts this year was 66.75-100 against 56.16-100 last year, leaving 33.7-100 per cent. net gain against 43.57-100 last year, which is considerably less favorable only by one half of one per cent.

That the cost of operating the road should be greater than the previous year, is a natural result of the increased mileage of the trains, and the further fact that during this year prices of materials of all kinds, and of labor, have ruled largely, and reached the highest average point ever known in the history of the Company; yet the increase by no means accounts for the entire difference in running the trains for the past year.

The number of passengers carried all distances was 209,852, and the revenue $181,475.51, an increase over the previous year, in the latter of $30,092 68 or 24.28 per cent.

The freight transported all distances was 220,211 tons, and the revenue $393,087 19, an increase over the previous year of 39,662 tons or 16.36 per cent., and revenue of $82,187 67 or 26.45 per cent.

The mail contingent $3,950 as previous year.

The item of revenue from miscellaneous sources is explained by the fact that the charges for labor performed at shops, sale of old material, &c.

Of the gross revenue, the main divisions of the road, between Port Perry and Connellsville, earned $2,529 51 per mile run, and the Fayette County Road $ 4,79 17, an increase of $2,241 17 or 11 per cent.

A reference to the accompanying tables will afford most valuable particulars in the statistics of the development of traffic, and the present or stimulus which railroad facilities give to agricultural products; and will also demonstrate to those interested in the future of this road, and the enormous value of the commerce which will result. The remarkable increase in the quantity of coal carried, during the past year, will be most gratifying to the stockholders, and afford ample promise for the future. It is due to the executive officers of the Company, and to the increased measures of promptness with which the transportation has been effected.

The increase in the passenger trade is normal, and results from the rapidly advancing settlement of the country bordering on the line of road. This has also been affected most favorably by the regularity of our trains and the almost total freedom from accident.

The earnings per mile run by trains this year were, $10 62, against $10 18 last year. Being $26 62 in favor of this year.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The cost of conducting transportation has been 66.75-100 per cent. of the gross earnings, which is 10.581 71, or 9 10 cents per mile run, more than last year.

The maintenance of railroad track and bridges cost $86,981 77, or $1,248 00 per mile for 72 miles. The previous year it was $957 per mile.

The cost of those items of mile run by trains was nearly 25c. being 7.25 cents per mile run more than during 1864. This increase is due to the large amount of new T iron laid and replaced in the track during the year, as hereafter more fully explained.

The motive power, including repairs of engines, fuel, oil, stores, wages, &c., has cost 82,360 31, or 36 cents per mile run, being 52 hundredths per mile more than the previous year.

The enormous length and weight of the loads hauled during the year have rendered the frequent stoppage of trains at way stations, for delivering small amounts of freight, very expensive to the Company. This total disposition would have swollen many fold beyond its present value, had it been in our power to prohibit such engine for its special accommodation. What we have done, has served to increase expenses in far larger proportion than revenue. When it is considered that the entire way freight passenger service has been performed by nine locomotives, the expenses of maintenance will be acknowledged as far within what might have been expected. The maintenance of cars has cost $7,304 22, or 3 6 10 cents per mile run, being 1.6 per cent. less than last year.

The financial difficulties of the country, and of the Company, had rendered it impossible, on this work, a matter of impossibility to the previous administration. But the winter immediately following the entering on the duties upon their entries, proved the most trying and disastrous upon all the roads in this country that ever had been known. During the first three months accidents of greater or less importance occurred daily. Some portion of the motive power was required to be in the shops every night for repairs, and was constantly deteriorating from the utter impossibility of maintaining them under these circumstances, and hence the largely increased expenditures under this head. A careful and rigid minute examination upon the part of your engineer, and of the Road Committee, through its Chairman, revealed the fact that the great weight of our freight engines—the heaviest in use—and the nature of so large a proportion of our traffic—coal, limestone, iron and coke—required an immediate and thorough repair of a large proportion of the boilers. It was hoped, however, that some satisfactory arrangement may be made during the coming year by which the city may be induced to resume her position of tenancy so long held towards us. Meanwhile, the security for its ultimate payment is being every year strengthened by the faithful application of the net earnings to the equipment of the road and such other purposes as will tend to the development of its business and enhancement of its prosperity.

As before shown, the net income for the year just passed was $130,361. This has been expended as follows:

FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENTS.

New locomotive engines, on account..	$84,783 67
Coal and wood lands.....	10,000 00
Depot buildings.....	1,858 98
Freight cars.....	8,385 16
Passenger and baggage cars.....	1,614 13
Graduation.....	147 05
Road superstruction.....	10 90
Machine shops and engine houses.....	8,808 45
Shop machinery.....	267 61
Water stations.....	998 14
Total of Construct'n and Equipm'ts..	$69,041 74

Coupons of Turtle Creek Bonds.....	$23,750 15
Right of way.....	1,635 87
Real estate.....	6,041 44
Interest on stock.....	877 21
Engineering.....	913 35
U. S. Government taxes.....	10,439 34
State and County taxes.....	11,432 52
Interest on floating debt.....	2,807 11
Profits and loss.....	2,187 50
Insurance.....	200 00
Baltimore City Loan balance in full..	2,823 75
Paid other items of floating debt.....	15,588 34
Total.....	$130,361 00

The object of this statement has been, to keep expenditures, both present and future, and every other payments having been made from moneys received from other sources, all of which appears at large in the Treasurer's statements. The payments on account of locomotives, passenger and baggage and freight cars, were partly for those delivered the company in the previous year.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

We have added one ten wheel locomotive to the company's equipment, have built at Pittsburgh and at West Newton, names for three locomotives, have also built and equipped with the largest size at McKeesport—a new station house at Watt's station; several new sidings; large additions to the McKeesport yards, and many other indispensable improvements.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE ROAD.

The Board beg leave to congratulate the stockholders upon the rapid progress of the work of construction. The grand Youghiogheny tunnel has been placed under more under contract, and it is hoped and believed will be finished early in the spring of 1866. The completion of the tunnel and bridge will be the signal for the commencement of the work of construction of the Connellsville Railroad proper, the difficulties of which offer any serious obstacle are those which may possibly flow from our legislation. Of the condition of these we would refer you to

The suit of the city of Baltimore remains in the same condition as at the last annual meeting. Both have pleaded, as yet, but to issue, and we have not to be. The application of the Company to set aside the decree of reference to me, and other preparations for basin sections, only modified by sound principle, but in our case by the unfriendly and hostile animosity. We have accepted from whence to draw the funds for those prime necessities, and consequently must look to earnings—and these must be secured at once abandon the working of the line. This would be far more injurious to the interests of our creditors than any temporary use of the money paid to them.

The Attorney General of the state has filed a writ of two summons against us at Harrisburg, involving our right to any portion of our franchises. Why he should have attacked the completed portion of the line, which was built under its own separate charter, cannot be surmised. It is simply another form of the suit, now pending in the United States Court, to the settlement of the whole question, as to the validity of the law under which the Company has been formed. The writ has not been served, but is now pressing. The justice of our cause, we have no serious fear of any ill results.

In June, at Williamsport, our case in the United States Court was argued before Judges Grier and McLandless, and in the absence of any important vindication of the clear principles of right and justice which had been so grossly violated in our case.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Kelley, the English Champion, Accepts Hamill's Challenge to Row on the Thames.

Foreign papers received by the last mail indicate that there is at last a reasonable prospect of the manly, straightforward proposition of our sculling champion, Johnny Hamill, meeting with a favorable response from the English champion of the Thames, Harry Kelley. As was expected, however, the English champion refuses to row in this country, and if the match should take place Hamill, like all other American champions who have entered in international matches with the sons of Albion, will be obliged to row hard for their lives in his den, and take the chances of being "done brown" by the partisans of home upon foreign waters. The *Sporting Life* thus alludes to the subject:

We observe that our champion (Kelley) is willing to accept Hamill's challenge to row in England, three races—viz: one of five miles, another of two miles, and a third of one mile, and a beat, as he says, "and one mile out and home—for £200 each heat." Kelley thinks the American's confidence arises from either ignorance of the use of the road at a period when our business was more active than for a long time known before. The second event was in the nature of a water spout, which swept away the southern abutment of the bridge at Mount Creek, and the northern of that at Laurel run, with the entire structure of both, and also swept away an arched culvert at Dawson's Station, here making a clean breach in the road of about 60 feet in length by 15 in depth. These bridges are now being restored, and the new work will be of such permanent character as necessary to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the accident. It is absolutely necessary that the remainder of the latticed T iron be removed from the rear of the rolling mill, and also that a portion of the wall and of the eastern end of the old brick shop should be taken down.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE MOTIVE POWER.

The number of miles run by locomotives has been 272,6'8, carrying 260,833 passengers, an average distance of 15.5 miles, equivalent to 78,921 on the whole 72 miles of road, or 1,096 per mile. Of these, 203,286 traveled eastward, and 186,687 Westward.

The freight transported was 220,214 tons (of 2000 pounds) eastward toward Connellsville, and 186,687 Westward toward Pittsburgh; the westward bound freight being 15.5 per cent. of the whole road, or 4,015,921, one mile.

The freight was 99,532 tons, an average distance of 28½ miles, equivalent to 80,436 tons over the whole road, or 5,712,879 tons one mile. The proportion of westward to eastward bound freight in that year was 10½ to 1.

ACCIDENTS.

We have again to report that no passenger has been fatally or even seriously injured during the year and no hurt of any kind has occurred to those retaining their proper place within the cars.

Several of the employees have been seriously, and two fatally injured, but in no case has the cause been other than their own carelessness or recklessness.

We have had but one instance of a collision, and in that no damage was done, attributed to the engineer or employee, and but little to engines or cars.

FINANCES.

In the last annual report the floating debt was reported by the Treasurer, in the general account, to be $81,250 36, which account for the year just closed shows it to be $81,207 45. Adding certain accounts payable, not represented on Company's books, and adjusting amounts in hands of Treasurer and agents, together with the cash value of bonds and other assets pledged for part of the above, we have $79,672 81 as the true amount of the floating debt of the Company. Besides this there is the bonded debt, not included, we still hold $52,000 in bonds of the borough of McKeesport.

The floating debt, excepting the interest due the city of Baltimore, is now no longer a matter of inconvenience to the Company, but it necessary to meet easily by and during the coming year, should the business bear any reasonable proportion to that of the past. There has been nothing paid upon the interest due or included to, except the first instalment of the sinking fund, which, with its accumulated interest, now amounts to about $30,000. It is hoped, however, that some satisfactory arrangement may be made during the coming year by which the city may be induced to resume her position of tenancy so long held towards us. Meanwhile, the security for its ultimate payment is being every year strengthened by the faithful application of the net earnings to the equipment of the road and such other purposes as will tend to the development of its business and enhancement of its prosperity.

As before shown, the net income for the year just passed was $130,361. This has been expended as follows:

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Millon and Brown.

The Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the following cases were disposed of:

R. B. Simpson was convicted on a charge of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

Matthew McGregor was acquitted on a charge of selling liquor to minors, but ordered to pay the costs.

Patrick Dwyn plead guilty to charge of selling liquor to a minor, and also selling on Sunday. Sentence deferred.

John Miller was tried on a charge of larceny, found guilty and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and six months in the Penitentiary.

Michael Kaufman, indicted for assault and battery, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Henry Hewett and T. B. Rogers were acquitted on charges of illegal selling.

David Nellie, Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was tried on a charge of misdemeanor in office, in refusing to give a receipt to him his docket. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

Thomas Duly, guilty of the perjury, oath of Alex. W. Aikins, was ordered to pay the costs, and enter into recognizances in $1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

The entire afternoon session was taken up with the trial of Wm. Powell, a Jew, charged with the larceny of one hundred and sixty dollars, from a party of colored soldiers. The facts have already been published at length in the COMMERCIAL, and we need not repeat them. Three of the soldiers swore positively to seeing him take the money from the table, but Attorney Kirkpatrick, who defended him, involved them in so many contradictions, and so utterly upset the entire Commonwealth's case in summing up, that the jury acquitted without leaving the box. The case was very contested, and a good deal of feeling manifested on both sides. District Attorney Duff and Deputy District Attorney Lowry argued against the prisoner's counsel, and as we have already shown, ex-District Attorney Kirkpatrick for the defendant. The trial left the court room amid the congratulations of his friends.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, and many being that night leaving the jurors were dismissed until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when it is understood the Hughes-Golden murder case will be taken up. Upon Friday and Saturday, as we learn, the argument list in the Criminal Court will be disposed of.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the telegraphers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, held to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. F. W. Briggs, for many years connected with the Western Telegraph Office in this city, and recently Superintendent of the United States Line, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the Divine Providence our late brother and intimate friend and associate, Edward W. Briggs, has been suddenly called from life to eternity; and whereas, we desire to show by many acts of friendship and kindness: therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late friend, F. W. Briggs, we mourn the loss of one who knew it was a pleasure to know and to welcome to our society; whose death, while it causes us to weep, and whose memory we shall ever cherish.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy of the telegraphers of the city and vicinity, whose expression this is, be respectfully tendered to the bereaved family of our late associate.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be engraved and sent to the wife and family of deceased.

SAML L. GILSON, Secretary.

Worthy of Imitation.

Miss Mary Howell, well known by many of our young ladies as one of the best music teachers and performers in Philadelphia, was lately presented by her friends with a superb Steinway Grand Piano, and which had been placed in her room during her temporary absence from home. Her well known partiality for this make of instruments, and her splendid musical acquirements, contributed their share towards establishing the Steinway Pianos as the *first* choice of the fashionable, musical and refined portion of Philadelphia society. At the season when society of the loveliest and most talented of Pittsburgh's daughters are wistfully and longingly looking forward to the possibility of a high Steinway Piano for a holiday gift, it may be interesting to know that at the ware rooms of the western agents for the Steinway Pianos, Messrs. Klebber & Bro., Wood street, may be found one of the choicest collections of first class pianos therein ever brought to the city. Those who desire a choice of instruments, had better make early application to this supply is, as usual, largely behind the demand.

Heavy Verdict.

The case of Andrew Hartupee vs. James Millinger, Garnishee of Charles Gearing, which occupied the attention of the District Court since Monday of last week, was concluded yesterday morning, by the jury rendering the following verdict: "The jury find for the plaintiffs; and they also find that James Millinger has in his hands, as garnishee, liable to attachment, $2,526 00. It is fully established by the verdict that Charles Gearing, in the fall of 1862, shipped the cotton in controversy, from Texas, in care of Millinger, both in this city, for the purpose of disposing of the same, and paying over the proceeds his Gearing's creditors, to whom he was indebted for building the steamers "Col. Stell" and "John F. Carr;" that the same was received by Millinger, and sold in the city of New York in April, 1865; that he failed to pay over the proceeds as directed, and on the return of Gearing these proceedings were instituted to compel their application to the payment of said creditors, with the result above stated.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Dr. Geo. L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths for the week ending on the 2d inst., as follows: The following were the diseases: Scrofula, two; typhoid fever, three; diseases of the brain, three; tuberculosis, one; consumption, nine; croup, one; congestion of the lungs, one; still born, one; gastritis, one; asthma, one; inflammation of the liver, one; inflammation of the kidneys, one; entephalitis, one; erythema intertigo, one. Of these, six were adults and fifteen children.

TAKING THE VEIL.—Tuesday morning presented a scene of great solemnity at St. Xavier's Academy, in Westmoreland county, the occasion of the profession of the final vows of attachment to the Order of Mercy, of Emma Cosgrave (Sister Gertrude in Religion) daughter of John S. Cosgrave, Esq., of this city. The solemn ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of friends.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Phillips & Co., having succeeded Shirk & Co, in the commission business in Oil City, are prepared to attend to all orders for buying or shipping oil. The long business of the largest wharves at Oil City. The business will be under the management of Mr. Thomas Simpson, a gentleman well and favorably known to Oil men.

BASE BALL.—A match game of ball between the Alleghenys and Enterprise Clubs will take place on the grounds of the former this afternoon at one o'clock.

OPENING POSTPONED.—Owing to the impossibility of completing the extensive improvements to Mr. King's new establishment, on Third street, the formal opening will not take place to-day, as previously announced. Due notice of the opening will be given.

DRY GOODS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Semple, 189 and 192 Federal street, Allegheny, who has just opened a new and handsome assortment of all descriptions of dry goods. The public are invited to visit Mr. Semple's establishment, and examine his stock and prices.

Public Amusements To-Day.

THEATRE.—"The Streets of New York" will be performed this afternoon. In the evening, Miss Kate Reignolds will appear in two characters in the "Sea of Ice." On Friday evening, Miss Reignolds will take a benefit, when she will present the play of "The Youthful Days of Richelieu," appearing herself as Richelieu. She will also appear as "Donna Violante," and sing the beautiful song, "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark."

OPERA HOUSE.—"The Octoroon" will be performed this afternoon. In the evening Miss Blance De Bar will appear in a favorite character. On Friday evening Miss De Bar will have a benefit, when she will appear as "Marthe Gibbs, the Spy," with song, and as "Juliana," in the fine comedy of the "Honey Moon." There is a good bill, and the fair beneficiary should have a crowded house.

SIAMESE TWINS.—These famous people, with their children, and two curious looking people from Siam, are now exhibiting at Wheels to Masonic Hall, and will be on exhibition to-day.

THE MUSEUM will be open to-day and this evening, when those who have not seen the curiosities will have an opportunity of doing so.

WANTED.—To give away, in order to find out, how much it is worth, a valuable invention, which will sell to every family in the country. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the people, and will be sent free by mail, postage paid, to any address, for 25 cents, the exact expense of forwarding. Address A. ANTHONY & CO., Box 2021. Providence, R. I.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

W. McLEAN, Jr., Presd't. T. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 6, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881.....	105 00	.....
United States 5-20's.....	100 00	.....
United States 7.30's.....	97 00	100 00
United States Certificates.....	99 50	.....
Gold.....	1 45	.....
Allegheny County 5's.....	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's.....	88 25	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's.....	.....	101 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's.....	79 00	81 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....	9 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.....	9 25	.....
City Bank of Pittsburgh.....	.....	85 00
Exchange Bank.....	81 00	.....
Fourth National Bank.....	.....	115 00
Merchants' Bank.....	95 00	.....
Pa. pie's National Bank.....	.....	105 00
Citizens' National Bank.....	120 00	.....
Columbus Oil Co.....	26 50	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run.....	.....	6 65
Allen's & Man. Passenger Railway 7's.....	.....	98 00

Gold opened in New York at 147¼.

We notice more inquiry for the more solid stocks and securities, and seen as pay over seven per cent. an steady demand for investment. We suppose that in view of the gradual reduction of the premium on gold capitalists are selecting such securities as will, in the event of gold approaching par, yield better than Govern ents. Our County and City five per cent. bonds at 79, Con pellsville Railroad six per cent. bonds at 80, Allegheny Valley Railroad six per cent. bonds at 100, Manchester Passenger Railway seven per cent. bonds at 98, will all yield more when gold is at par than Government's.

Gold is not likely to gradually approach par, it will be the fault of the Secretary of the Treasury, as his policy is clearly indicated by the President in that part of his message relating to the finances and currency. A steady adherence from this time forward with the Treasurer as to the mode and means by which this result is to be attained, but we do not doubt that the result will be a gradual and steady reduction of the premium until eventually gold and paper will be so near each other in value, that the resumption of specie payment will be a mere matter of form, and may be deferred indefinitely in fact.

That a contraction of the currency is necessary to the reduction of the premium on gold, is denied by no man, and it is said that this view will be taken by Congress and a forfeiture of the charters of one hundred banks now authorized, in order to provide circulation.

The amounts of money required for daily transactions, pay roll of taxes, &c., is very much increased by the operation of the present mode of doing business which the people have generally adopted in advance of the recommendations of the president, to wit: Cash payments and firm stable circulation. National Banks notes being secured beyond all question both as to safety and promptness in redemption by an efficient government (in the event of the failure of the banks) there would be no bad effect result from an extension of such issues, and the additional amount would have no effect on the price of gold—which will be more fully established in the ability of our Government to meet promptly out of actual revenues, the interest and a reasonable proportion of principal annually. Let the people maintain public credit and confidence in the government and the currency will soon come out regard to the amount of National Bank paper in circulation.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCoach & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—St. Nicholas, 91; Maple Shade, 6½; Curtin, 2½; Daniels, 1½; Caldwell, 3½; Black Lick, 2½; Excelsior, 5½; Oil Creek and Allegheny, 5½; Consolidated, 1½; Sugar Creek, 4½; Eldorado, 1½; Monongahela, 2; Junction, 1.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 7, 1865.

An improvement was perceptible in commercial circles. The rise in the river has brought a large amount of activity in the vicinity of the wharves. The prospect on the Allegheny for plenty of water for some days to come, is very favorable. All those boats engaged in that trade, that have not departed for the city are preparing to do so; to-day will witness their departure. On the Monongahela activity was the order of the day, boats were being loaded at the coal bank, a moderate sized fleet will depart. Two coal boats were being placed in readiness. Towboats had steam up—a portion took their departure, others will follow to-day. This will be gratifying news to the people of the lower cities to know that the river is in a tolerably navigable condition, and that it will continuously for this important event. A large amount of coal is ready in old fashioned coal boats to be floated out just as soon as we have sufficient water. The freight and passenger trade is also quite ready. Most of them will have to-day. The former will be off first. I, is this day positively. Persons going that way will be well cared for. The Yorktown is also announced for Cincinnati, the fast boats for Nevada leaves for Cincinnati; the fast boats for Nashville. The Argonaut No. 2 is off for cairo and St. Louis. Taking all things together, yesterday was a busy day, and to-day promises to be busier still—a day of thanksgiving. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

POULTRY.—Was in fair demand as is always the case on market days. Sales of 100 lbs of turkeys and chickens at 15@18c.

APPLES.—Were in moderate demand only, the supply being large the market was weak; holders are still retained to a high figure, $5@6 per bbl. Sales of 50 bbls at $5@6 per bbl; small sales were made at $3@4 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Were in good demand, and the receipts are reported to have undergone no change for some days. Sales of 60 bbls of Peach Blows, at depot at $3 per bbl; 100 bbls of Mercers at $3 per bbl; 100 bbls at $3 per bbl.

HOMINY.—The market was steady. Sales of 5 bbls of pearl at 6½@7c.

BUTTER.—The supply in the market is in excess of the demand. Buyers are not taking hold very freely at present prices. Sales 12 packages at 28c, weekly. None are asking higher figures, but no sales were reported save what we have named.

EGGS.—Were selling at a variety of prices, ranging from 30@40c per doz.

CRANBERRIES.—We note further sales at 8c. The market is dull and quiet at that.

DRIED FRUITS.—Sales 18 pkgs dakota at 12c.

WHISKEY.—We have nothing worthy of note in regard to this article. The old has pretty much disappeared, with the exception of a few small lots, which in fact sales are altogether nominal at shinplasters, 99c; others at 98c.

FLOUR.—The market has been without animation for some time. The sales partook more of a retail character than anything else. There is no demand for round lots. The bulk of the sales being in any lot from one barrel to a dozen, according to the fancy of the purchasers. Extra family from winter wheat is held at $12 per bbl. Sales of Family Extra at $11@11 50 per bbl. Spring Wheat Flour sold at various prices, as to quality, from $9@10 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The market continues dull, with a limited demand. The receipts are light. Prices are firm. The market was too unsettled to furnish correct quotations, we omit them. Oats dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 70c from the store sic. Barley was unchanged as regards prices of genuine. Corn in good demand for local trade.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market is fully confined to lots to meet the wants of the home market. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE.—Very firm, with a good demand. The supply was limited. Sales of 40 boxes, Goshen, at 24@25c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 7, 1865.

The oil market was not very active. The sales were only to a fair extent. Former prices were steadily ruling ined. As Thursday will be observed as a holiday Mayer were inclined to wait. The supply of crude on the market is light, but no heavy sales will soon be obviated. The river to the oil regions being in fine navigable order, all the boats at the wharf have started for the oil country. The coal season when they expect to see some tall receipts of oil. What effect this will have on the market remains to be seen. A rise of water generally causes buyers to be timid, for two or three hopes of obtaining a decline in prices. The rates current yesterday were bulk and barreled oil, packages running, 2se; sales including packages, 34@35. Refined oil was not active. A demand is reported, but the jobbing dealers to hold off, at least for the present. On the other hand refiners are firm, and show no disposition to give way. The supply is large in the hands of some, whilst many of them have sufficient orders on hand to keep them employed for some time. Bonded on the spot was held at 50c@55c free, 75@76c bonded, for Philadelphia delivery. Crude was quiet. Below will be found the sales that come under our notice:

CRUDE OIL.—Prices have undergone no change. Sales of 200 bbls at 33½c; packages included; sales of 100 bbls bulk at 32c; no bbls do, in lots at 28c, and 60 bbls do, 40@45 gravity, at 28c, packages extra charged.

REFINED OIL.—Moves off slowly. Holders were firm in their views. Small sales of bonded oil on the spot at 50@55c. Sales of 500 bonded, Philadelphia delivery, for January, at 65c. Small lots of free were disposed of at 76c.

TAR.—Market not very active. Sales of 100 bbls Champion at $5 25, delivered in cars.

BENZOLE.—Sales of 50 bbls bonded at 39c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro.....	750	J. Baxter.....	60
Hawkins & Co.....	450	J. Brown.....	60
W. P. Logan.....	300		
Hill & Shaw.....	150	Total.....	2,580
D. Bushnell.....	900		

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 284 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 111 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. B. Bell, 109 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 41 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 39 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 108 barrels benzole, for Boston.

J. K. Barbour & Co., 50 barrels refined, for Harrisburg.

Tobacco Oil Company, 220 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 109 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 230 barrels of refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 267 bbls of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 212 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 422 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co., 20 bbls benzole for Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

December 5.—We have nothing new to report of the iron market. The demand is only moderate, and in some cases the lower grades were sold below our quotations, though good brands are held firmly at our figures. We quote hot-blast, $68@70 ton for No. 2, and $55@60 for No. 3; cold blast, $90@95, according to quality. Bar iron is unchanged and steady. We quote common, ship and charcoal, 7@7½c. New drop for horse shoes, 9c; new drop for Shoemaker's extra, and nails shoes are selling at 10c@10½ ₱ lb.

Nails—The factories are behind orders in excess of their ability to supply, and the market is firm at $6 50@7 per keg. We quote:

3 to 4d.....	$7 50@ 7 75
5 to 6d.....	7 00@ 7 25
7 to 8d.....	6 75@ 7 00
9 to 10d.....	6 50@ 6 75
12 to 20d.....	6 25@ 6 50
30d.....	7 00@ 9 00
40d.....	7 00@ 9 00
50d.....	7 00@ 9 00
60, fine blued.....	7 00@ 9 00
Cut spikes.....	7 75@ 8 00

Lonisville Iron Market.

December 5.—Iron and Nails—We quote bar iron, stone coal, at 5½c and charcoal make at 7c, with corresponding rates for sizes and of bar. Nails—Job lots of 100 kegs, at $7 65, with an advance of 25@50c ₱ keg for smaller sales. Pig iron firm, with receipts of 500 tons Ohio. We quote at $56 to $75 for hot and cold blast; hoop from coopers, 7½@8c; sheet iron, 7½@8c; boiler iron, 6½@7c; mill rod, 10@13c; castings, 6½@ pulleys, 8@9c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

December 5.—Cotton is very dull to-day, with a downward tendency. Prices rather worse. Sales of 200 bales; receipts, 500; shipped, 200 bales.

It commenced raining this afternoon, and rain is still continuing to-day.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

December 5.—Coal—The market is unsettled and prices are irregular. Some of the dealers are selling at 26c for Ohio river and 32c@35c for Youghiogheny, delivered to consumers, though many decline to accept these figures. The rates by the barge load are entirely conventional, as there is none at the river unsold.

Game at Cincinnati.

Wild Turkeys.....	$1 00@2 00	each
Canvas Back Duck.....	1 00@1 20	₱ pr
Small Wild Duck.....	60@75c	"
Prairie Chickens.....	1 00@1 25	"
Quails.....	25@35c	"
Squirrels.....	10c	"
Rabbits.....	50@75c	₱ pr
Venison.....	20@25c	₱ lb

Gloucester Fish Market.

George's Codfish—The market inactive and but few boats fishing owing to the bad weather. Sales at 3½c street—There has been no material change from our last quotations, but the remain at first hands, and the market is quite dull. Shipments—Bay Nos. 1 and 2 at $18 75 and $16. Shore—Split Herring at $4 50. Mackerel—No. 1 at $26 50; No. 2 at $22 50; No. 3 at $18 75. Salmon—No. 1 at $25 00. Halibut—Small fish at 16c. Pollock $4 50 @ 5 00. Eels—But few coming in at 25c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

December 5.—Sales for the week 1,000 hhds, at prices ranging from $4 to $12 50 for lugs and leaf. Sales of 100 hhds at $4@5 25. Market dull and heavy. Receipts for the week 1,000 hhds. Corner of Dandridge and Second streets.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 6

STOCKS.

The publication of the President's Message and department reports has no appreciable effect upon stocks and monetary affairs, beyond removing the suspense in which the market has been held. Investment does not yet appear to have made any new features in the present state of affairs. The Message is considered as less belligerent in tone than was rumored yesterday. Railway speculation was more buoyant this morning, with an increased demand. The market was all lighter, with an advance of one per cent. on the three leading favorites of the day, Erie, Pittsburgh and Reading. The market was steady at the second and last boards, with only slight fluctuation.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.:—Canton, 80½@81; Harlem, 131@131½; Reading, 101½@102; Michigan Southern, 93½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 64½; Rock Island, 105½; Northwestern, preferred, 63½; Fort Wayne, 96½.

The money market was easy at 7 per cent, with few exceptions.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Stronger; and there was a general improvement in prices with no transactions from Brokers' orders to report.

GOLD.

Many short sales were made on the strength of the President's Message being more pacific than expected. Gold closed at 146½.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The market was quiet to-day, with sales at the following: Reliance, 8; Sup., 6; Bachelor, Farm, 62; Colonel Drake, 6; Noble, 6; Maple Shade, 6; Pine Island, 6; Union, 6; Phillips, 19½.

PETROLEUM.

The market is firmer for both crude and refined. Sales of crude, on the spot, at 34@35c; refined is quoted at 65@66c.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings, Appleton, A, 32½c; Agawam, 30c; Pepperell, 8, 27½c; Bleached—Hills, 34c; Dellaine—Pacific, 36c; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 34c; Cheney's Colorado, 34c; Cheney's Ticks—Amoskeag, A, A, 39c; Pittsfield, 29c; Amoskeag, Nos. 1 to 4, 32@36c; Denims—Amoskeag, 32c; Iron Stone Ticks—Arkwright, 36; Boston, 34c; Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 32c; Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 34c; Pemberton, 42c; Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, Pemberton, 42c; Special Corticelli Sewing Silks, 100 yards, 115c; Knitting Cotton, 100 hanks, 95c; Linen Thread, 100 hanks, 95c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Money easy and steady at 7@7 per cent. Gold steady at 146½@146¾. Sterling, at 10 a. m., and closing at 10½. Government bonds steady and firm. Stocks irregular and lower, with less excitement and less demand. The market was all lighter, with an advance of one per cent. on the three leading favorites of the day, Erie, Pittsburgh and Reading. The market was steady at the second and last boards, with only slight fluctuation.

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Time or ow will be generally observed as a close holiday. The Stock will not be any session of the Stock and Gold Boards.

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